

# Malawi

Monitoring the situation of children and women



## Malawi MDG Endline Survey 2014

# Key Findings

National Statistical Office of Malawi



Save the Children





# Malawi

## MDG Endline Survey 2014

### Key Findings

*September, 2014*



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The Malawi MDG Endline Survey (MES) was carried out in 2013-14 by National Statistical Office as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF and John Hopkins University-World Health Organization (JHU-WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UN Women, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), SAVE the Children Malawi and the Government of Malawi provided financial support.

The global MICS programme which the MES is part of was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The basic objective of the MES is to provide information on indicators for monitoring progress of attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and other development programmes. Through collection and calculation of status of indicators of the Millennium Development Goals and other key social statistics indicators, the MES data will also be used to update the socio-economic database for policy and research.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the MES prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics.

Results presented in this report are not expected to change and are considered final. For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to [mics.unicef.org](http://mics.unicef.org) and [childinfo.org](http://childinfo.org).

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# MALAWI MDG ENDLINE SURVEY 2014 AT A GLANCE

<b>Survey implementation</b>			
<b>Sample frame</b>	2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household
- Updated	September 2013		Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five
<b>Interviewer training</b>	November 2013	<b>Fieldwork</b>	Nov 2013 – Apr 2014
<b>Survey sample</b>			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	28,479	- Eligible	19,285
- Occupied	27,030	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	18,981
- Interviewed	26,713	- Response rate (Per cent)	98.4
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.8		
<b>Women</b>		<b>Men</b>	
- Eligible for interviews	25,430	- Eligible for interviews	7,818
- Interviewed	24,230	- Interviewed	6,842
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.3	- Response rate (Per cent)	87.5

<b>Survey population</b>			
Average household size	4.5	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
<b>Percentage of population under:</b>		- Urban areas	13.8
- Age 5	16.0	- Rural areas	86.2
- Age 18	54.0	- Northern Region	12.2
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	30.9	- Central Region	39.5
		- Southern Region	48.3

<b>Housing characteristics</b>	
<b>Percentage of households with</b>	
- Electricity	9.5
- Finished floor	25.4
- Finished roofing	41.5
- Finished walls	66.6
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.4

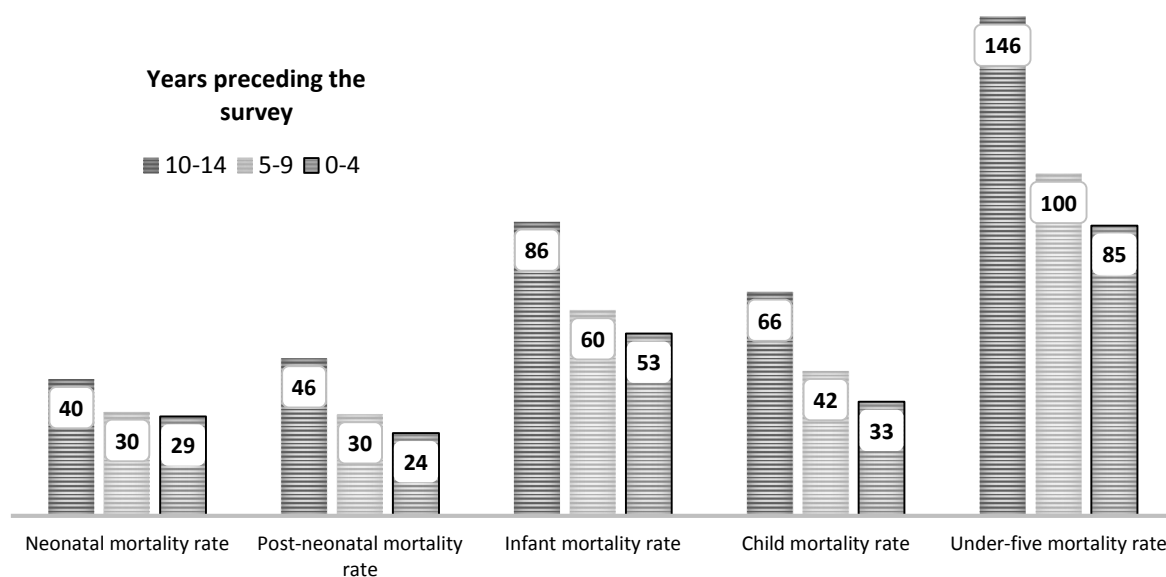
<b>Household or personal assets</b>	
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>	
- A television	11.1
- A refrigerator	5.1
- Agricultural land	85.4
- Farm animals/livestock	55.6
<b>Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a</b>	
- Mobile phone	48.6
- Car or truck	2.0

## CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value <sup>A</sup>
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	29
1.2	<b>MDG 4.2</b> Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	53
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	24
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	33
1.5	<b>MDG 4.1</b> Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	85

<sup>A</sup> Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey

**Figure 1: Early childhood mortality rates, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**

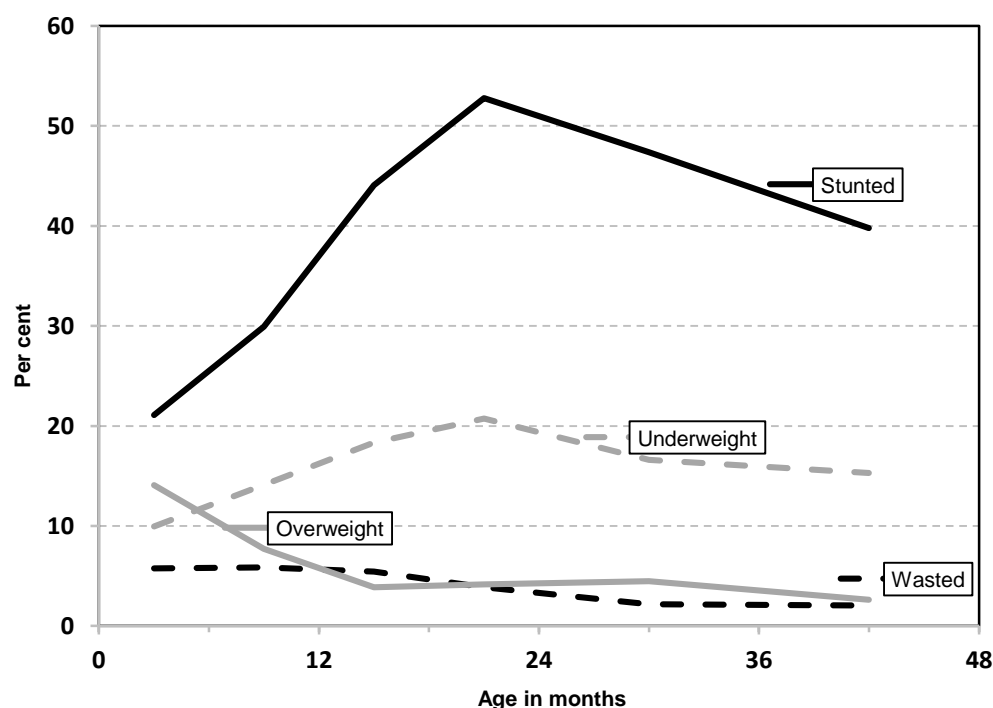


Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births

## NUTRITION

Nutritional status <sup>i</sup>			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	MDG 1.8 Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.1b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	16.7 3.7
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.2b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	42.4 16.3
2.3a	Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below	
2.3b		(a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	3.8 1.1
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	5.1

**Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



<b>Breastfeeding and infant feeding</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	97.8
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	74.5
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed <sup>ii</sup>	70.2
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment <sup>iii</sup> during the previous day	80.1
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	97.2
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	75.4
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	24.1
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>iv</sup> during the previous day	84.1
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	88.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	12.5
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times <sup>v</sup> or more during the previous day	46.8
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups <sup>vi</sup> during the previous day	26.6
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	15.0
2.17b		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	5.2
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	4.2

## Salt iodization

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.19	Iodized salt consumption	Percentage of households with salt testing 15 parts per million or more of iodate	43.0
2.S1 <sup>vii</sup>		Percentage of households with salt testing with any iodate	77.9

## Low-birth weight

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.20	Low-birth weight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	12.9
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	87.5

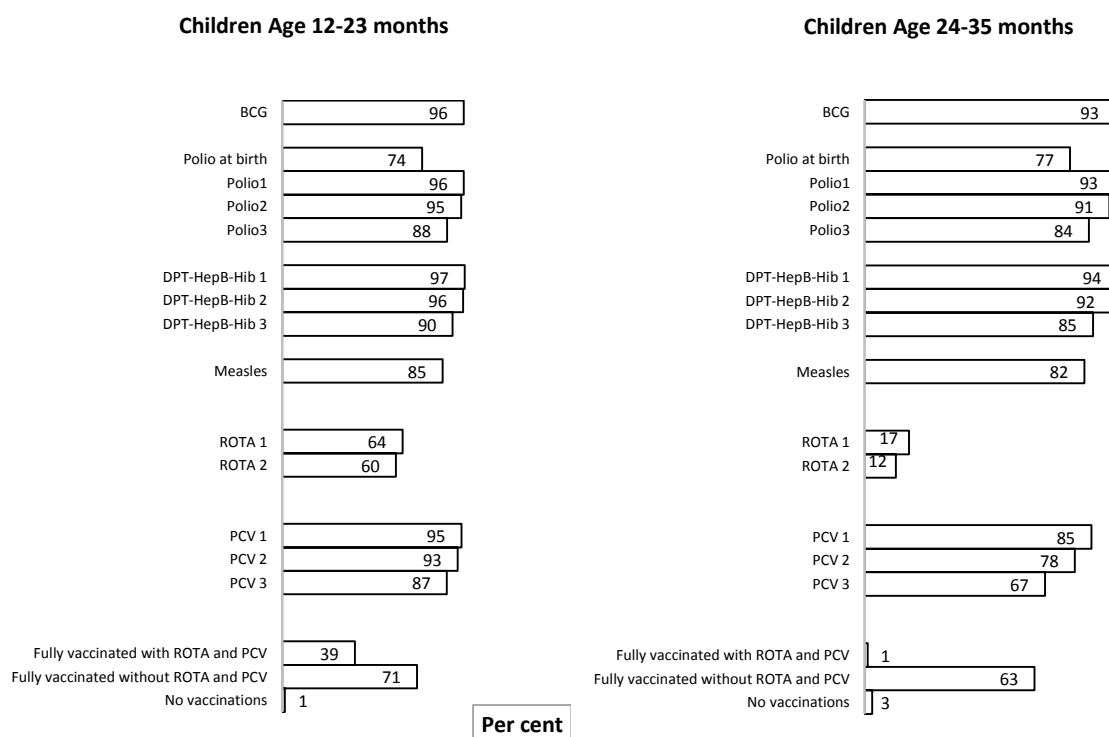


## CHILD HEALTH

### Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	96.4
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	87.5
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT-HepB-Hib3 by their first birthday	90.5
3.5			
3.6			
3.4	<b>MDG 4.3</b> Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received measles vaccine by their first birthday	85.1
3.S1 <sup>vii</sup>	PCV immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of PCV vaccine (PCV3) by their first birthday	87.4
3.S2 <sup>vii</sup>	ROTA immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second dose of ROTA vaccine (ROTA2) by their first birthday	60.3
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all <sup>viii</sup> vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (excluding recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	71.5
3.S3 <sup>vii</sup>		Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received all <sup>ix</sup> vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (including recently introduced ROTA and PCV)	38.5

**Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



## Tetanus toxoid

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.9	Neonatal tetanus protection	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine within the appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	89.7

## Diarrhoea

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	24.1
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	67.0
3.11	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS and zinc	23.0
3.12	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid <sup>x</sup> or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	48.5

## Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	7.8
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	68.2
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	45.7

## Solid fuel use

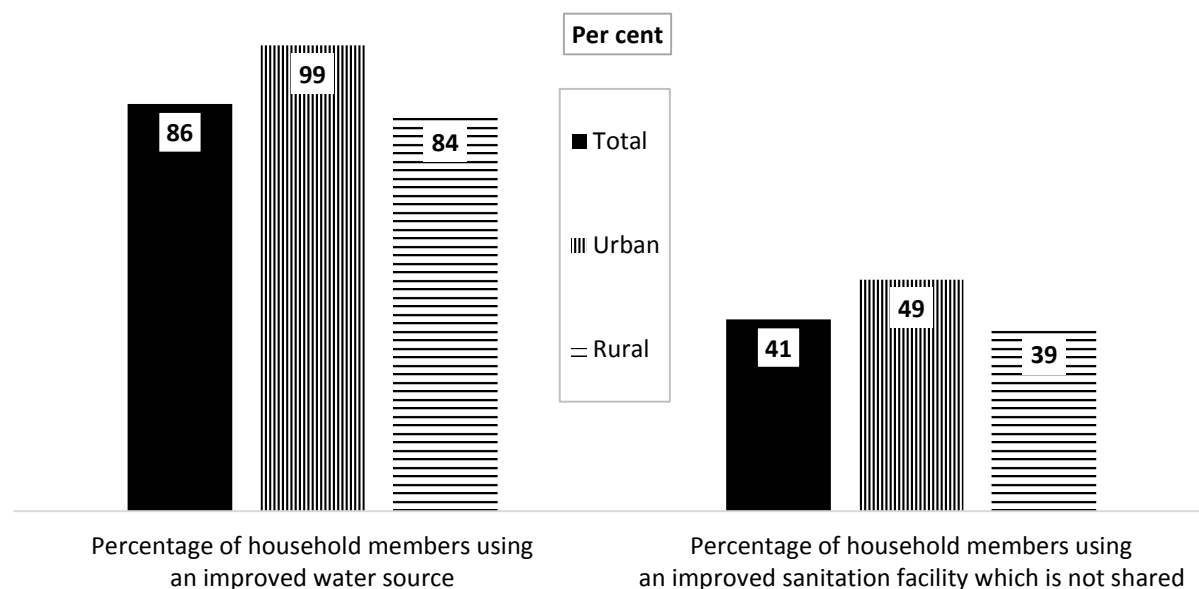
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	98.3

<b>Malaria / Fever</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	37.2
3.16a	Household availability of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) <sup>xi</sup>	Percentage of households with (a) at least one ITN	80.2
3.16b		(b) at least one ITN for every two people	33.9
3.17a	Household vector control <sup>xii</sup>	Percentage of households (a) with at least one ITN or that have been sprayed by IRS <sup>xiii</sup> in the last 12 months	81.9
3.17b		(b) with at least one ITN for every two people or that have been sprayed by IRS in the last 12 months	39.9
3.18	<b>MDG 6.7</b>	Children under age 5 who slept under an ITN	65.5
3.19		Population that slept under an ITN	53.3
3.20		Care-seeking for fever	74.9
3.21		Malaria diagnostics usage	41.5
3.22	<b>MDG 6.8</b>	Anti-malarial treatment of children under age 5	39.1
3.23		Treatment with Artemisinin-based Combination Therapy (ACT) among children who received anti-malarial treatment	88.3
3.24		Pregnant women who slept under an ITN	60.8
3.25		Intermittent preventive treatment for malaria during pregnancy	19.3

## WATER AND SANITATION

Water and sanitation				
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description		Value
4.1	<b>MDG 7.8</b>	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	86.2
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	27.8
4.3	<b>MDG 7.9</b>	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	40.6
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	88.2
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	4.2
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	56.2

**Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



## REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

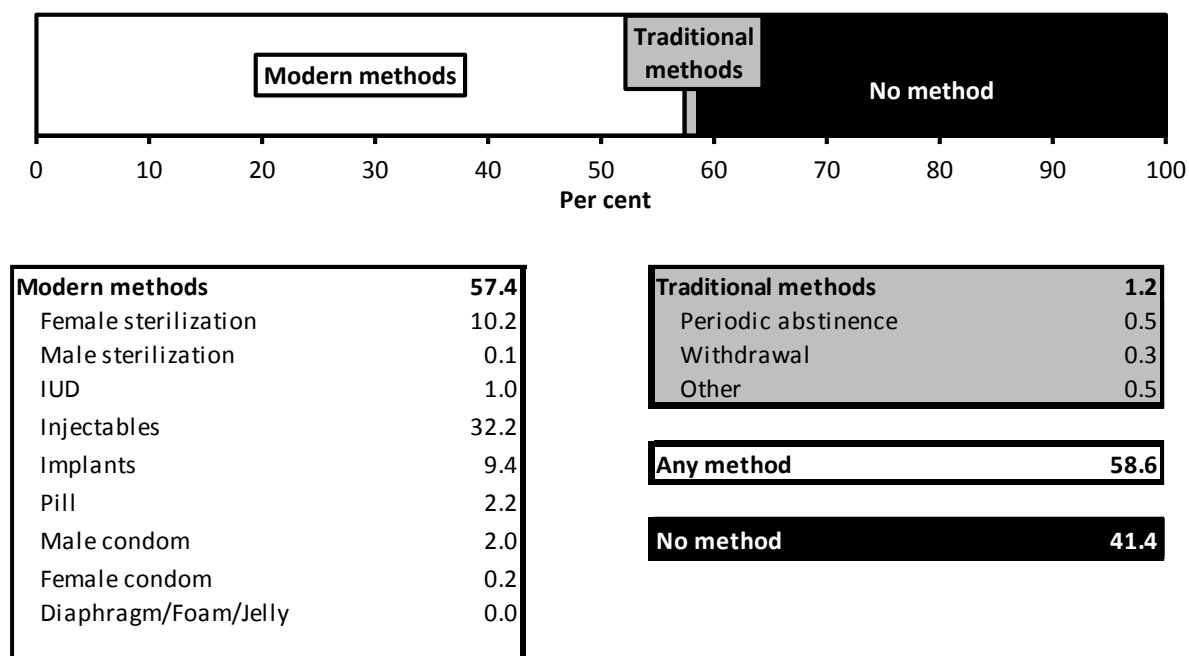
### Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value	
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate <sup>A</sup> for women age 15-49 years	5.0	
5.1	<b>MDG 5.4</b>	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate <sup>A</sup> for women age 15-19 years	143
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	31.3
5.3	<b>MDG 5.3</b>	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	58.6
5.4	<b>MDG 5.6</b>	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	19.4

<sup>A</sup>The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

**Figure 5: Use of contraception, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



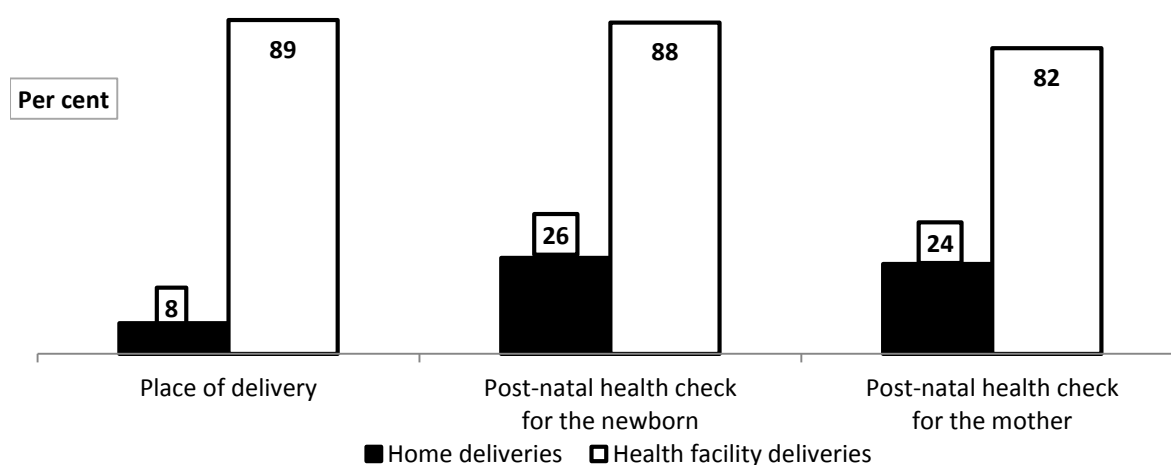
## Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.5a 5.5b	MDG 5.5 MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	96.1 44.7
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	29.0
5.7	MDG 5.2 Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	87.4
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	88.9
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	5.1

## Post-natal health checks

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	94.3
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	81.3
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	75.0

**Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



## Maternal mortality

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
5.13 MDG 5.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within two months after delivery or termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 births within the 7-year period preceding the survey	574

## CHILD DEVELOPMENT

### Child development

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	39.2
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	29.3
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	3.0
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	9.6
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	1.2
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	45.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	37.1
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	59.8

## LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Literacy and education <sup>xiv, A</sup>			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.1	<b>MDG 2.3</b>	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women 72.4 (b) men 77.8
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year 17.7
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first class of primary school 79.5
7.4	<b>MDG 2.1</b>	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Percentage of children of primary school age (6-11) currently attending primary (Standard 1-6) or secondary school (Standard 7-8 + Form 1-4) 93.2
7.51		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>National</sup>	Percentage of children of primary school age (6-13) currently attending primary (Standard 1-8) or secondary school (Form 1-4) 93.6
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Percentage of children of secondary school age (12-17) currently attending secondary school or higher (Standard 7 or higher) 33.1
7.52		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>National</sup>	Percentage of children of secondary school age (14-17) currently attending secondary school or higher (Form 1 or higher) 15.9
7.6	<b>MDG 2.2</b>	Children reaching last class of primary <sup>ISCED</sup>	Percentage of children entering the first class of primary school who eventually reach last class (Standard 6) 87.8
7.53		Children reaching last class of primary <sup>National</sup>	Percentage of children entering the first class of primary school who eventually reach last class (Standard 8) 75.8
7.7		Primary completion rate (Standard 1-6) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Number of children attending the last class of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final class of primary school) 86.5
7.54		Primary completion rate (Standard 1-8) <sup>National</sup>	Number of children attending the last class of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final class of primary school) 45.7
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school (Standard 6 to Standard 7) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first class of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the class of primary school during the previous school year 93.4
7.55		Transition rate to secondary school (Standard 8 to Form 1) <sup>National</sup>	Number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first class of secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last class of primary school during the previous school year 57.8
7.9	<b>MDG 3.1</b>	Gender parity index (primary school) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys 1.01
7.56		Gender parity index (primary school) <sup>National</sup>	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys 1.01
7.10	<b>MDG 3.1</b>	Gender parity index (secondary school) <sup>ISCED</sup>	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys 1.04

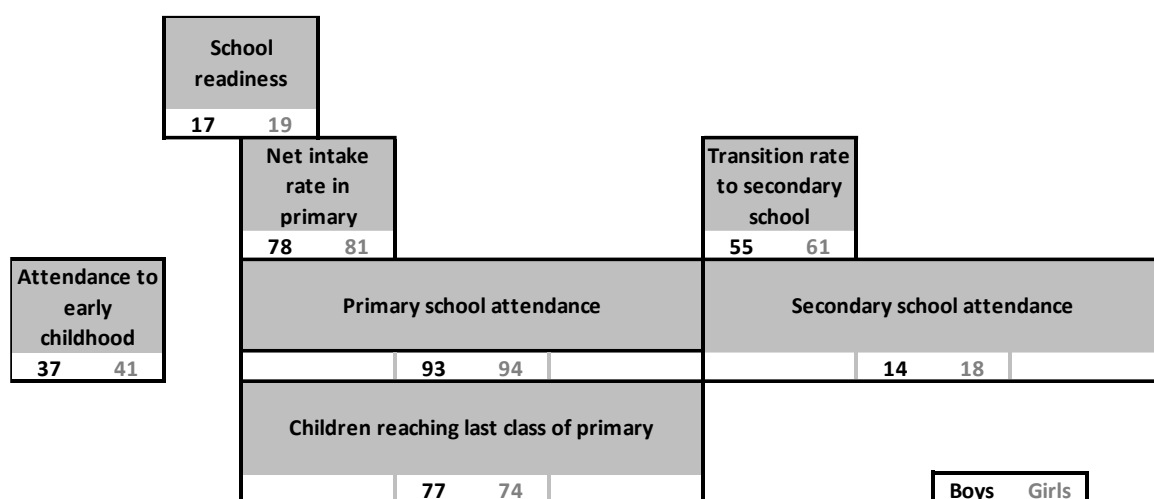


## Literacy and education<sup>xiv, A</sup>

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.S7	Gender parity index (secondary school) (Form 1-4) <sup>National</sup>	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.22

<sup>A</sup> In Malawi, children enter primary school at age 6 and secondary school at age 14. Primary school comprises 8 classes (Standard 1-8) and secondary school comprises 4 (Form 1-4). The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) comprises the following three levels: (i) Primary (ISCED 1): age 6-11, Standard 1-6; (ii) Lower Secondary (ISCED 2): age 12-15, Standard 7-8 + Form 1-2; (iii) Higher Secondary (ISCED 3): age 16-17, Form 3-4. Indicators labelled "ISCED" calculate Primary school indicators based on Primary 1-6, whereas Primary 7 and 8 and included in secondary school. Indicators labelled national and marked with "S" are based on the national education system, which includes Primary 7-8 in primary school indicators.

**Figure 7: Education indicators by sex (national system), Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



## CHILD PROTECTION

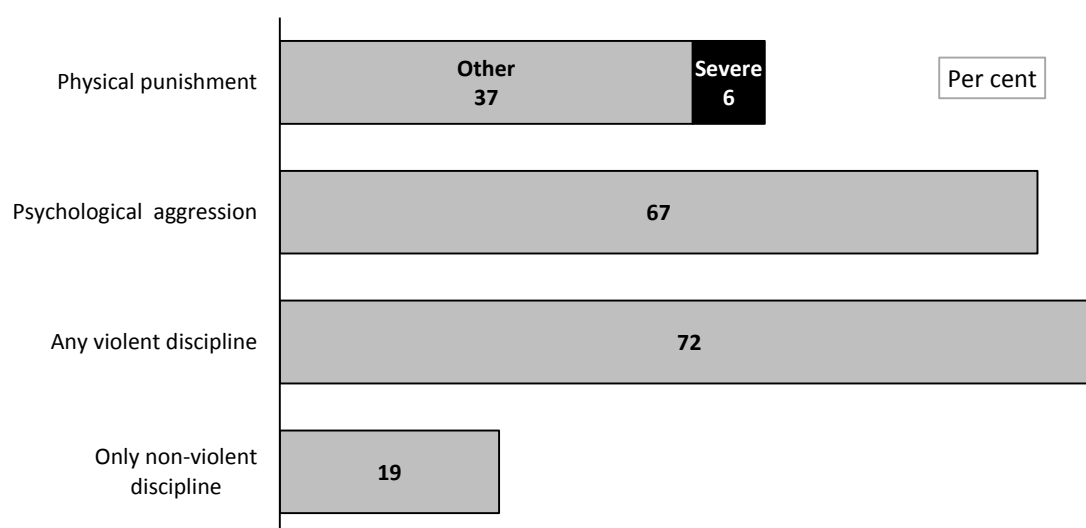
### Child labour

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour <sup>xv</sup>	39.3

### Child discipline

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	72.4

**Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Malawi MDG Endline Survey, 2014**



## Early marriage and polygamy

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	10.3 1.5
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	49.9 9.1
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	28.4 2.6
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygamous union (a) Women (b) Men	13.8 8.3
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	7.8 10.4

## Attitudes towards domestic violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	12.9 8.0

## Children's living arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	16.7
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	11.6
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	3.8

## HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

### HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	99.0 99.4
9.1 MDG 6.3	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>xvi</sup> , and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	44.2 51.1
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>xvii</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	68.4 61.2
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions <sup>xviii</sup> toward people living with HIV (a) Women (b) Men	13.5 24.9

### HIV testing

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) Women (b) Men	94.7 95.2
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	43.3 40.0
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	54.5 44.8
9.7	HIV counseling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counseling on HIV during antenatal care	88.7
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	91.2

<b>Sexual behavior</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	63.2 40.8
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	14.7 18.2
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	8.9
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	0.9 10.7
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) Women (b) Men	35.4 35.4
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	14.0 39.0
9.15	<b>MDG 6.2</b> Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	57.2 69.9

<b>Orphans</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
9.16	<b>MDG 6.4</b> Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans	Proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years who have lost both parents divided by proportion attending school among children age 10-14 years whose parents are alive and who are living with one or both parents	0.96

<b>Male circumcision</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
9.17	Male circumcision	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	27.5

## ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT

### Access to mass media

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television (ALL THREE MEDIA)	
		(a) Women	3.8
		(b) Men	10.7
		Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine or listen to the radio or watch television (ANY MEDIA)	
		(a) Women	49.8
		(b) Men	73.1

### Use of information/communication technology

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	3.4
		(b) Men	9.3
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	3.9
		(b) Men	12.1

## SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

### Subjective well-being

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	
		(a) Women	88.7
		(b) Men	89.4
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	89.2
		(b) Men	86.9
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	
		(a) Women	50.2
		(b) Men	52.1

## TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

### Tobacco use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	0.5
		(b) Men	11.7
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
		(a) Women	0.1
		(b) Men	2.7

### Alcohol use

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	1.3
		(b) Men	22.7
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	
		(a) Women	0.4
		(b) Men	2.9

## NOTES

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<sup>i</sup> Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 99.9 and 97.5 per cent of children under age 5, respectively

<sup>ii</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

<sup>iii</sup> Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

<sup>iv</sup> Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

<sup>v</sup> Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

<sup>vi</sup> The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables

<sup>vii</sup> Country-specific indicator

<sup>viii</sup> Full vaccination here includes the following: BCG, Polio 3, DPT-HepB-Hib 3, and Measles vaccines administered before age 1 in the national immunization schedule.

<sup>ix</sup> Full vaccination includes the following: BCG, Polio 3, DPT-HepB-Hib 3, Measles, and the recently included PCV and ROTA vaccines administered before age 1 in the national immunization schedule.

<sup>x</sup> No officially recommended homemade fluid in Malawi

<sup>xi</sup> An ITN is (a) a conventionally treated net which has been soaked with an insecticide within the past 12 months, (b) factory treated net which does not require any treatment (LLIN), (c) a pretreated net obtained within the last 12 months, or (d) a net that has been soaked with or dipped in insecticide within the last 12 months

<sup>xii</sup> (a) Households covered by vector control, (b) Universal coverage of vector control

<sup>xiii</sup> Indoor Residual Spraying

<sup>xiv</sup> Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment

<sup>xv</sup> Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work

<sup>xvi</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

<sup>xvii</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

<sup>xviii</sup> People (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus



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